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THE ANTIDOTE.

A gentleman, some time since, whilst
addressing the Sabbath school, related
the following circumstance:—

A lover of nature was one beautiful
morning strolling in the woods, when
his attention was attracted to a certain
tree, by the fluttering and cries of a
bird in distress. He stopped to find out
the cause, and to see if he could render
any assistance to the distressed bird.
On approaching the tree, he saw a bird's
nest, with little fledglings in it, putting
up their heads and chirping, as if ask-
ing for protection. The parent was
near, fluttering around it, and appear-
ingly striving to keep it from being
disturbed. He watched the motions of the bird in-
tently, and saw her place leaf after leaf
about her nest until it was entirely sur-
rounded, when she retired to an ad-
joining limb of the tree, seemingly to
rest, and perfectly composed. The im-
pression upon my mind of the witness
was, that she was awaiting the issue of
some threatening danger at hand; but as
yet the cause of the alarm was not dis-
covered. Soon, however, on closer ex-
amination, there was seen a serpent
slowly and stealthily approaching the
nest, in search of the young birds. He
had already come within a few inches
of his prey, when he was seen, and in a
moment he came in contact with the
leaves with which the bird had protect-
ed her young, when in an instant he
recoiled from their touch, and returned
to his secret place of retreat. The an-
tidote was perfect. The leaf was pos-
sion to his voracious touch, and the bird
by instinct had learned this lesson, and
thus she saved her young from the dead-
ly fangs of a voracious enemy.

How beautiful does this illustrate the
value of revealed truth to the young, as
a sure protection against the insidious
enemy who is ever seeking their de-
struction!

Write early the truth upon the heart;
imprint it deep upon its flexible nature;
mould it in all the thoughts; entwine it
with the earliest affections, so as to in-
stamp it upon the soul that its memory
will never be lost; and neither change
nor death itself, in after life, will de-
stroy its influence.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY.

The following interesting extract is
from John Adams' diary, soon to be
published by Little & Brown, giving an
account of his first appearance in Fan-
cuill Hall, 1770.

"I had never been at a Boston town
meeting, and was not at this until mes-
sengers were sent to me, to inform me
that I was chosen (representative of
Boston) I went down to Faneuil Hall,
and in a few words expressive of my
sense of the difficulty and danger of the
times, in the importance of the trust,
and of my own insufficiency to fulfil
the expectations of the people, I accept-
ed the choice. Many congratulations
were offered, which I received civilly,
but they gave me no joy to me. I con-
sidered the step as a devotion of my fam-
ily to ruin, and myself to death; for I
could scarce perceive a possibility that I
should ever go through the thorns and
leap all the precipices before me, and
escape with my life.

It is then I had more business at
the bar than any other man in the
Province. My health was feeble. I was
throwing away as bright prospects as
any man ever had before him, and I
had devoted myself to endless labor
and anxiety, if not to infamy and to
death, and that for nothing, except what
indeed was and ought to be in all,
a sense of duty.

In the evening, I expressed to Mrs.
Adams, all my apprehensions. That
excellent lady who has always encour-
aged me, burst into a flood of tears, but
said she was very sensible of the dan-
ger to her and to our children, as
well as to me, but she thought I had
done as I ought; she was very willing
to share in all that was to come, and to
place her trust in Providence."

THE QUESTION SHORTLY STATED.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia,
in behalf of the "Seamstresses' Indus-
trial Union," Mr. William Butterworth,
formerly of this Mass., briefly stated
the real question between the em-
ployer and the employed. We com-
mended his remarks to the deep con-
sideration of every workman.

"I will tell you of a gentleman for
whom I labored in Deptford, Mass.,
some years. I was speaking of the in-

justice done by the capitalist in this
very country, where there was plenty
of land, plenty of facilities for making
all men really free, and making this
ground a Republic of Freedom, but he
says you do not understand our beau-
tiful institutions; you are not acquainted
with them or else you would say that
they are not really what they appear to
be. I said, 'I am a plain, unsophisticated,
practical man, and I will tell you one
thing that I do know. I know I work
for you in the longest day of summer,
from the earliest period to the latest;
and I know that if you choose, at any
moment, you can turn me away; and I
know that the effect of your turning me
away is to starve my wife and children;
and I know that it is a power that no
man under heaven ought to have, least
of all in a Republic. What boots it to
me whether I work under the Autocrat
of Russia, or the nondescript Govern-
ment of China, or the monarchical oligar-
chical Government of Great Britain, or
the Republic of America? What is it
to me? You are Emperor, Senator,
Congress; you have the power of life
and death over me, which is a power
that never ought to be wielded but
by Omnipotence."

JENNY LIND'S VOICE.

It is difficult to describe that pecu-
liar quality of TONE, which renders Jen-
ny Lind's voice unlike that of any
other singer. Many female artists may
boast of a strong voice—stronger in the
sense of its capabilities of producing
louder sounds. But, as far as strength
denotes the power of sustaining great
emotion, without exhausting brilliancy
of tone, Jenny Lind's voice is naturally
as strong as the most exacting critic of
the modern Italian school could desire.
It is certainly incapable of denoting
excessive rage or violent passion; and
if such be the highest achievement of
the singer's art, Jenny Lind must yield
the palm to Grist, Catalani, and many
of her predecessors.

But in the expression of hope, joy,
or grief, no tones of human voice or in-
strument can compare with those of
Jenny Lind. They penetrate the in-
most recesses of the heart, and touch,
insensibly, that mysterious chord in
our nature, the vibration of which causes
the quivering tear to flow involuntarily.
There is an inexpressible tenderness
in her voice; it is so sympathetic with
the gentle feeling of a loving and affec-
tionate nature, and it harmonizes so
well with her appearance, that the en-
raptured listener, unknowingly, connects
the voice of the public artist with the
character of the private individual, and
touched by the one, is taught, insensibly,
to love the other. Thus it is, that in
passages expressive of prayerful an-
ticipation of profound emotion, Jenny Lind
is supreme.

No one can so exquisitely portray the
delicate shades of sentiment, or the ex-
treme varying emotions of love. And yet
it must not be supposed that that soft
voice is limited for melodies of a more
joyous character. The crisp silvery
quality of her upper notes, and her un-
rivalled power of modulating them, and
sustaining and attenuating a note until
it dies away in the lowest possible whis-
per, enabled her to produce some of her
most startling effects.

It is this perfect command over the
resources of her voice, and the spontane-
ity with which it responds to every
caprice of the seemingly inspired singer,
which are sure to elicit the first ex-
pressions of the listener's surprise.—
With all this extraordinary power of
art, however, it must never be forgotten
that the intellect is paramount, and that
sweet and beautiful as is the voice with
which God has gifted her, it is to the
poetry of her mind, and her fine per-
ception of musical expression, that Jen-
ny Lind is indebted for her renown.—
Exchange.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Alvin Richardson, one of the assist-
ant marshals, employed in the western
part of the state, in taking the census,
communicates to the Oswego Times the
following amusing illustration of the
facility with which a man may be misled
by answers that are direct and true,
and nothing else.

"I must now tell you of a joke that I
had put upon me in the good town of
Palermo. I called in at a house early
one morning—saw a young girl whom
I took to be ten or twelve years old.—
I told her my business which she took
very coolly. I asked her, 'Is your fa-
ther a farmer?' She answered, 'he is!'
'Is he at home?' 'He is.' 'Is he in the
house?' 'I suppose he is.' 'Will he give
me the information?' 'I suppose he
will.' I waited awhile and then asked,
'Have you a mother?' 'I have.' 'Is
she at home?' 'She is not.' 'Will she
be in soon?' 'Can't say.' 'Is she gone
from home?' 'She is not.' Well, I
saw there was but one room in the
house, and had got tired of waiting, I
spoke to the young girl saying, 'Where
is your father?' The same answer—
'He is at home.' 'Well, where is he?'
Same answer, 'He is at home.' 'Well,
where is your mother?' 'Why, at
home.' 'Where in common sense is
their home?' 'Why, just over on the
other street.' 'Feeling rather chagrined,
I asked, 'who is the head of this fam-
ily?' Answered promptly, 'My hus-
band sir.' 'Are you married?' 'Yes!'
'Have you any children?' 'Two.' 'How
old are the children?' 'Two years.'
'How old is the other?' 'Two years.'
'How is that?' 'Very easy sir, they
are twins.' This solved the whole mys-

tery—they were fine looking boys—
she the youngest looking mother I ever
saw. It shows how easy a matter it is to
be mistaken."—[N. Y. Paper.

DOUGHNUTS.

At one of our fashionable hotels, the
other day, among the arrivals was one
of the genus verdant—a regular, no
mistake Jonathan—with eyes and mouth
wide open at the novelties he met
at every turn; the true Yankee cos-
tume is too well known to require de-
scription, so we will imagine our hero in
his full glory. He had brought with
him his better half—a strapping flax-
en haired lass, beset with a profu-
sion of ribbons and cheap jewelry, they
had evidently "come down to Boston"
to spend the honey-moon, and Jona-
than had no doubt, "darned the expen-
ses."

The first morning of their arrival, the
servant was thrown into hysterics by
a veridant mistake; Jonathan's bell
rang furiously, and he demanded to see
the landlady; that functionary having
made his appearance, he was hailed with—

"How are ye? how de dew, old fel-
ler? Me and Patience finds all right
here, room fixed up just right—gives a
feller a high faultin' feelin'; but I say
old boss, we want a wash-bowl and towel
to take off the dust outside, then I'll
come down and take a little New Eng-
land with ye."

"Here are the conveniences for wash-
ing sir," said the landlady, stepping to
a mahogany wash-sink and raising the
lid.

"Gosh all Potomac!" exclaimed our
Yankee, "who'd ever thought of that
table's openin' on the top in that way?"

Nothing further occurred until the
hour for breakfast, when the verdant
couple were seated at the table; Jona-
than having burnt his throat by drink-
ing his coffee too hot, and attempting to
help himself to an omelette with his
fingers, finally had an omelette attract-
ed to some fish balls, which, as ev-
ery one knows, fish and potatoes mixed
together, rolled into balls about as
large as an ordinary sized apple, and
cooked brown.

Having procured the dish that con-
tained them, by means of a servant,
he helped himself and partner to one,
each grasping the precious morsel firm-
ly in hand. Jonathan opening his ca-
pacious jaws, took a huge bite from
his, when suddenly he disgorged the
morsel with an expression of much
disappointment, and turning to his bride
he exclaimed,

"I swear, Patience these doughnuts
are nothing but codfish and taters!"—N.
Y. Spirit.

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MINER AND MR. LYMAN.

Mr. Miner's Letter to Mr. Lyman.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 16, 1850.

Dear Sir: The situation in which
the whig party of this place, in con-
sequence of the use of both our names as
candidates, seems to me to require
some sacrifice on our part for the sake
of harmony.

Political and personal friends are in
some instance becoming embittered, and
a state of feeling exists which ought
not to continue, if we can prevent it.
I am not aware that the trouble has
arisen through any action or agency of
my own. I am nevertheless willing to
use any honorable means to allay the
excitement and restore quiet. I would
therefore propose that we both with-
draw from the canvass, and recommend
that some third person be put in nomi-
nation on whom all can unite. Should
your views accord with mine, I think
our friends would be reconciled, and
harmony would be restored; but should
you think best to remain a candidate,
I can see no course left, which will be
honorable to myself and just to my
friends, but to let the canvass proceed
as the former trial. An early reply
is solicited.

With respect,
I am yours, &c.,
A. L. MINER,
A. P. Lyman, Esq.,
Bennington.

Mr. Lyman's Reply.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 23, 1850.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 16th has
been received, but not till some days
after its date.

I have from the beginning looked upon
the unhappy division among the
whigs of our Congressional District
with no less regret than you can have
done, and have, I believe, made use
of all reasonable effort to prevent its
being prejudicial to the party which we
in common belong. First of all, I had
determined that no personal considera-
tions should shake my exertions in the
whig cause, and that whatever might be
the result in regard to myself, the whig
State and County Ticket should not suf-
fer through my instrumentality. This
determination, I have the satisfaction
to know, has been fully carried out, as
is shown in the hand some whig gain on
those tickets in the probate district
where I reside, and where my friends
could exert the greatest influence.

I was also anxious to guard as far
as practicable, against the production
of any permanent ill-feeling among the
members of the whig family. Immedi-
ately after the Manchester Convention
and before the call of another, it was
understood that our names were to be

used by our respective friends, each
claiming their candidate to be the
choice of the whigs of Bennington
county, from which it seemed conceded
the candidate should be selected. I
then addressed you a letter, in which I
proposed that each should do all in his
power for the whig State and County
ticket, and that after the first ballot, the
one having the least number of votes
for Congress should withdraw his name
from the canvass. My object being to
fix upon a fair and ready mode of ter-
minating the controversy. I should
have been as willing at that time as I
was afterwards, to have left the question
of our withdrawal to the vote of the dis-
trict, instead of that of the county, if
such had been your desire. To this
letter you did not think proper to make
any reply.

It would be useless at this time to re-
call the past events of the controversy.
They have been fully stated and dis-
cussed by our respective friends, and
are familiar to the whigs of the district.
I never entertained any doubt that the
proceedings at Manchester were wholly
impartial; and that by the nomina-
tion of the Rutland Convention I was
the regular candidate of the party.—
But many whigs appeared to think dif-
ferently, and still insisted that you had
been nominated at Manchester, and
were to be considered as the regular
candidate. Each of us was supported
by numerous friends, and while it was
known to every one that neither of us
could be elected on the first trial, it was
unknown and uncertain which of us
would receive the greatest number of
votes.

In this state of the canvass it was
urged upon our consideration by many
leading whigs and whig journal-
ists of the district, where there could be
no prejudice for or against either of us,
and feeling but for the good of the party
that the vote upon the first ballot should
be common consent, be allowed to de-
termine which of us should withdraw
from the contest; and I believe that a
large majority of the whigs in the Dis-
trict were then willing to be governed
in their future action by the voice of
the whigs to be expressed through the
ballot box.

I would have been glad to have en-
tered into an arrangement with you to
that effect. But I had once made you
a proposition of a similar character, and
my letter remained unanswered. Delicacy
forbid my addressing you again on the
same subject. You were silent in
regard to the matter, and I could not
myself have the benefit of such an ar-
rangement. But I could give you the
full advantage of it, and this I did. I
published a card before the election,
pledging myself to withdraw my name
from the contest after the first ballot,
and give you my support, should your
vote exceed mine either in the county
or in the district; and in the district;
and I need not say to you that the
pledge would have been faithfully re-
deemed if you had led me but a single
vote.

Both of our names were used at the
polls, and I believe it is admitted that
I have received a plurality of the votes.
It is in this state of the controversy that
I have received your first letter on the
subject, and that letter asking me
to withdraw my name, intimating that
if I refused to do so, you should again
be a candidate against me. I certainly
did not expect such a proposition at this
time; and I might ask in all candor,
whether if your vote had exceeded mine
your proposition would have been the
same that it now is? Would you then
for the sake of peace and harmony have
offered to withdraw from the canvass?
I must be allowed to think that the ex-
citement in the whig ranks might not
under the same circumstances have ap-
peared quite so alarming to you as it
now does, and that you might have been
persuaded to continue a candidate, or
omitting to address me the letter I am
now answering.

I have reason to believe that a large
majority of the whigs of the district
consider the vote at the late trial as a
verdict of the party in favor of my
nomination, from which there ought not
to be any appeal, and that I should go
contrary to their wishes if I should now
decline to continue a candidate.

If I am not deceived by my friends
in the different parts of the district in
coming to this conclusion, I am not sat-
isfied that the strength and harmony of
the party would be promoted by disre-
garding their feelings and opening the
district anew to the many conflicting
claims which are ready to be presented
for a new candidate. It is for these
reasons which I have endeavored to re-
fer for your consideration, as also to the
fact that in my opinion, the large mass
of the whigs of the district are disposed
to do justice to Bennington county, that
I must decline according to your pro-
position.

I must still hope that you will be al-
lowed to reconsider the question of con-
tinuing to be a candidate, and may deem
it consistent with your feelings and duty
to pursue the same course of conduct
towards me, that I had voluntarily
pledged myself to pursue towards you,
under like circumstance. But if your
name must be used at the next trial, I
hope that nothing may transpire calcu-
lated to weaken the party which we
both claim to belong.

I am respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
A. P. LYMAN.
To A. L. Miner, Esq.,
Manchester, Vt.

Mr. Miner to Mr. Lyman.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 27, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I received yours of the
23d, last evening. As you decline ac-
cording to my proposition, for us both to
withdraw our names from the canvass,
and have frankly given me and the pub-
lic, through the Banner, your reasons
for so doing. I will also be as frank and
furnish you my reasons for the course
which I feel bound to take.

Before I proceed I will say a few
words in reply to your letter.

The "hand some whig gain" made in
Bennington Probate District, was cred-
itable to your friends, and you doubt-
less think some weight should be given
to that consideration, or it would not
have formed the first paragraph in
your letter. It so, my friends should
come in for an equal share of credit, for
while the south Probate District, com-
prising Gov. Coolidge's vote with Need-
ham's and Judge Williams' with Mr.
Peck's, shows a whig gain of 188, the
north Probate District has gained 192.
This gain at the south is confined to
the town of Bennington, while that at
the north is quite uniform through the
several towns. There was more room
to gain south than north, for if the re-
turns are rightly published, the whig
Governor vote is yet in the minority in
the south district, while in the north
district, Judge Williams has nearly
three to one over Mr. Peck, and about
two to one over both Mr. Peck and
Judge Roberts.

It is possible that the large whig
gain in the town of Bennington may
not be permanent.

In the next paragraph you say "Im-
mediately after the Manchester conven-
tion and before the call of another, it
was understood that our names were to
be used by our respective friends, each
claiming their candidate to be the choice
of the whigs of Bennington County,
from which it seemed to be conceded
the candidate should be selected." You
then say you addressed me a letter pro-
posing that the one who had the least
number of votes in Bennington county
should withdraw his name.

Now, sir, I had never heard it im-
puted by any person that you thought
of being a candidate after you failed to
receive the nomination at Manchester,
till I received the above letter. That
letter was handed to me Monday eve-
ning, the 29th July, five days after the
Manchester convention. You were in
Manchester that day, and a gentleman
of this village informed me the same
evening that you read it to him that
afternoon. It is true it bears an early
date.

I was quite as much surprised to re-
ceive such a letter from yourself, as I
should have been to have received a
similar one from either of the other
gentlemen, who were candidates at the
convention,—from Mr. Isham, request-
ing me to withdraw if he received the
most votes in this county,—from Col.
Townsend as to the vote in Windham
county,—or Mr. Pierpont as to the vote
in Rutland county; and I cannot see
why any other individual who had not
been voted for at Manchester, might
not have made the same proposition
with equal propriety.

My surprise was still greater at your
proposition to run without a nomina-
tion, from the fact that you requested
me to withdraw if you received the
most votes in this county, even if the
entire whig vote in Windham and Rut-
land counties had been cast for me; and
also from the fact that the Banner pub-
lished in the village where you reside,
and which appeared sufficiently in your
interest, the next day after the Man-
chester convention, in a long editorial
article, thought neither of us should be
candidates, but advised running Mr.
Henry, to heal the difficulty in the party;
but by your letter you proposed to
heal the difficulty, and "make the con-
troversy as brief as possible" by both
being candidates. How that was to
close the breach in the party, or short-
en the controversy, I could not well
see, as there could be but two ballots
at most. The day after the receipt of
your letter, Tuesday the 29th, the Bel-
low's Falls paper arrived here, with a
call for another convention at Rutland,
signed by Mr. Root of your village. I
thought you must have known of that
call at the time you sent the letter to
me, as it must have been published on
the 29th to have been here the 30th,
forty-five miles distant by stage, and as
Mr. Parks your former partner and re-
lation, went to see the two members of
the committee residing in Windham and
Rutland counties, to procure their sig-
natures to the call. The evening I re-
ceived your letter, I also received in-
telligence that you had written to Mr.
Billings, requesting him to call another
convention, and saying to him if he
would do so you would not be a candi-
date. Since that time I have seen a
letter from Mr. Billings, in which he
says you had agreed not to be a candi-
date, if another convention was called.
A gentleman has since informed me
that he saw your letter to Mr. Billings,
and it contained a statement that you
would not be a candidate if Mr. B.
would call the convention. The letter
was shown to justify him for signing
the call. That letter, written to one
of the district committee, cannot be pri-
vate, and I presume you will be willing
to have it published.

Now, sir, did you suppose that it
would have been proper or honorable
for me to have made an arrangement
with yourself, when you had in nowise
been nominated for both of us to be

come candidates, particularly after our
other convention had been called, with
your knowledge, and at your request,
the doings of which you still think in
your letter, and your friends claim, are
binding on the party? It looked then,
and still looks far otherwise to me.

You say in your recent letter, that
your object in writing the first one was,
"to fix upon a fair and ready mode of
terminating the controversy." Was
that a "ready" mode which compelled
the freemen to go to the polls twice,
when two trials are all that can be had
under any circumstances? But allowing
my humble self both the right and the
power to transfer the Whigs of the
district over to your support, without a
nomination—as you then certainly had
none—was it a "fair" proposition? You
well knew there was but one whig pa-
per printed in the county, and no other
in the district with circulated much
here. That paper is published in your
village, and has been exclusively in
your interest, so much so that it has
refused to publish any thing from my
friends, or even a communication over
my own name, after admitting its truth-
fulness, you must have been aware,
would have a great influence, being the
only one ordinarily read by the great
body of whigs in this county, and being
filled as it was, with articles all upon
one side, with no paper to controversy
any of its positions. Besides you were
doubtless aware, that the matter would
continue to have a local character, and
the south district is much more popu-
lar than the north. The town of Ben-
nington alone gives nearly as large a
vote as the eight northern towns in the
county, beginning with Sudbury. It
is true a larger vote was cast for me in
those eight towns than myself and friends
had any right to expect, having no pa-
per. The vote stands 701 for myself,
and 126 for you, while in the town of
Bennington you had 699 to 63, and in
the south district 1017 to 133. It
would really appear that this proposi-
tion was not so very "fair" if there had
been no one concerned but ourselves,
—you having the paper at your control
and residing in a town that gives 700
votes.

Why, sir, without the vote of Ben-
nington, and you may include Man-
chester with it, I have a majority in the
county. But if the proposition had
been "fair" as to myself, and could be
considered just and honorable to the
whigs of the district, should I have re-
ceived your vote at the next ballot, if I
had been fortunate enough under the cir-
cumstances to have obtained the most
in this county? Your letter said no
such thing. It proposed to leave it to
the whigs of the district to take the
vote or not, as they should see fit. And
you will recollect you said in your speech
at the Manchester Convention after I
was nominated, that you could have
supported any gentleman whose name
had been before the convention but one,
and particularly, the gentleman who
had just taken his seat, (alluding to Col.
Townsend) but you could not advise
your friends not to lay my nomination
on the table, even under the table. Of
course it was myself you could not sup-
port, and whose nomination you were
willing to have laid under the table. I
trust you will excuse me for thinking
you remained of the same opinion five
days later, when I received your letter,
especially, as in it you nowhere intimat-
ed that you would support me in any
event.

The proposition then in substance
was this, for me to bargain with you to
run as a candidate without a nomina-
tion, and if you obtained the most votes
in Bennington County, I was to with-
draw my name; if I obtained the most
you would withdraw yours, reserving
to yourself the right to oppose my elec-
tion in such other way as you saw
fit.

After all had transpired that I have
related, and knowing that we both un-
derstood the above facts, I looked upon
your letter, as one that would not have
been written by an honorable gentle-
man like yourself, to an individual
whom you supposed was entitled to the
same appellation.

Neither should I have deemed it prop-
er for me to have asked a pledge from
an honorable whig, that he would sup-
port the whig ticket, certainly if I dis-
closed in the same proposition my in-
tention of opposing his election.

You say in your recent letter, that
you believe a large majority of the
whigs in the district, were then willing
to be governed by the voice of the
whigs, to be expressed through the bal-
lot box; and with this view, you pub-
lished your card in the Herald, a few
days before the election. You did not
say in that "card" you would support
me if I obtained the most votes in the
district, but in that event, you should
consider yourself in duty bound to
withdraw your name." You did pledge
yourself to support me if I obtained the
most votes in Bennington county. This
was not addressed to me, and it was
published at so late a period that I had
no time to reply, if I would. After the
Rutland convention you were before
the people; many claimed that you
were the regular candidate,—a proposi-
tion addressed to me after that, would
have excited an answer of some kind
but I cannot say that I should have
complied with any proposition for us
both to continue in the field, even for
one ballot, for such a proposition would
not shorten the contest, or allay excite-
ment.

Now, sir, did you suppose that it
would have been proper or honorable
for me to have made an arrangement
with yourself, when you had in nowise
been nominated for both of us to be

I have ever been ready, and willing
to withdraw my name if you would do
the same. This has certainly been
known to you. A few moments after
you were nominated at Rutland, I re-
ceived a telegraphic dispatch, saying
you were nominated, and wishing to
know it, in case you declared for Mr.
Henry, I would do the same. I imme-
diately replied in the following words:
"If Mr. Lyman declines absolutely,
without conditions, I will do so, but this
convention, composed solely of his
friends, must not nominate the candi-
date; a new one may be properly called
for this purpose, both of us being out
of the way."

This dispatch was published in the
Herald the week after the Rutland
Convention, and in the Union Whig the
week following. You must have seen
it, for it was in reply to the article con-
taining it, that you published your card.
The Monday following the Rutland
Convention, I addressed you the fol-
lowing letter:

MANCHESTER, Aug. 19, 1850.

DEAR SIR.—It seems to me that some-
thing should be done for the safety and
union of the whig party in this district,
and for that purpose I will propose to
you that both of us withdraw our names
as candidates, and recommend to the
District Committee to place in nomina-
tion Mr. Henry's name, or the name of
any individual who was a candidate at
the Manchester Convention, except
ourselves—or a new Convention may
be called.

Will you reply as soon as convenient.
Very Respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
A. L. MINER.

Some days after, I saw by the pa-
pers that you had a meeting in Wind-
ham county the day this letter was
forwarded. I afterward saw the
friend to whom I enclosed a copy,
and he informed me, that, as you
were absent he had not delivered it.

But the letter was written and for-
warded, and it is possible the freemen
of the district will understand, that I
was quite as anxious to restore "har-
mony" before the election, as I have
been since; and I must be allowed
to add, that the "excitement in the
whig ranks" was then quite as "a-
larming" to me, as it appears just at
this time, and perhaps